British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

[No. 1018. BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21st, 1846. *Established in* 1826.]

BUENOS AYRES.

We have received news from Europe to the 17th December. No official announcement had yet been made of the new ministerial appointments in England; and this delay was understood to arise from the many difficulties Lord John Russell had to contend with in the accomplishment of the task assigned to him. In the evening of the 16th, however, the prevalent impression on 'Change was, that the noble Lord had actually concluded his arrangements for a new Cabinet, and the consequence was that Consols fell about $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. It was also reported that Prince Albert had been appointed Commander-in-Chief in room of the Duke of Wellington. The decline in the funds is attributable to the great sensation that had been created in France by the sudden break-up of the Peel administration, and to the serious apprehension with which the return of Lord Palmerston to office was anticipated by the sticklers for the *entente cordiale.*

Letters from London state that the American Minister at that Court had entered a formal protest against the Anglo-French blockade of Buenos Ayres.

With reference to the affairs of the River Plate, the Paris papers copy the following from the organ of M. Guizot, the *Journal des Debats*. We leave it to the Montevidean scribes to reconcile this paragraph with their incessant announcements of the approaching arrival of an expedition from France:—

"Paris, December 7, 1846.

"M. Guizot has declared to M. Sarratea, Minister Plenipotentiary of Buenos Ayres near the Court of the Tuilleries, that, if he thought proper, he might remain in France, where he should be treated with all the honors and distinctions due to his rank, so that, notwithstanding the blockade of Buenos Ayres by the Anglo-French squadron, he might continue to receive correspondence from President Rosas. These friendly dispositions of France towards the Chief Magistrate of the Argentine Republic lead to the hope of a speedy settlement of the affairs of the River Plate."

Montevideo has lately been the scene of another of those farcical displays, for which it has been rendered so famous during its present thraldom. It is well known that for a long time since, Rivera and his circle have been at daggers drawn with Vasquez and his tail, and that several attempts to oust the latter have been thwarted by his superior cunning. Rivera has not ceased to evince the profound contempt he entertains for his rebellious minions, notwithstanding the recent proof of attachment they gave him, by conferring on him the appointment of Minister Plenipotentiary to Paraguay! This mark of feigned respect rather incensed than propiated the arch-rebel, who, perhaps, not without reason, accuses his creatures with ingratitude and an utter want of attention to the promotion of his personal interests. He, therefore, determined to use every exertion to supplant the Vasquez faction, and for this purpose he reckoned upon the support of the majority of the diminute body arrogating to itself the name of Senate. Circumstances appeared to be most favourable for the furtherance of the design; the legal term for which the so-called Chambers had been elected was about to expire, and as the intrusive executive derived its authority from them alone, it also must necessarily cease. In the utter impossibility of holding even mock elections, Rivera and his friends fancied that the obvious course to be pursued, in order to keep up the show of constitutionality, would be to declare the permanence of the so-called Legislature until the conclusion of peace. But, as in the event of acquiescence in this step, the Senate would proceed to the election of a new President, upon whom would devolve the exercise of the executive authority, Vasquez, seeing that his power was menaced, opposed the measure with all his influence. The so-called Chamber of Representatives readily lent themselves to promote his views; but the Senate remained obstinately firm. In this emergency, Vasquez, by the advice of Mess. Ouseley and Deffaudis, whose servile tool he is, resolved upon cutting the Gordian knot in a style entirely *á la* Cromwell, or *á la* Napoleon. On the 14th inst. he issued a manifesto declaring that the Legislature had ceased to exist, and that the Executive undertook to supply the deficiency by naming an *Assembly of Notables!* In fact, the nomination was made, and among the *Patres Conscripti* appear the names of those two French vagabonds, Thiebaut and Foumantin, all the military chiefs, and a number of the Argentine emigrants. Garibaldi, by some strange oversight, is not mentioned; but this, perhaps, may be accounted for by his absence up the Uruguay. A Council of State was also appointed, in which Pacheco Obes and Lamas have seats, and in which it is understood that England and France are equally represented. To crown these monstrous proceedings, which destroy even the phantom of constitutionality, it is decreed to be a crime of high treason to attack the same by word, deed or writing! Such is the anomalous state of things brought about by the joint efforts of the sham peacemakers, and mock defenders of the Oriental independence. The whole has been consummated under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Ouseley. Baron Deffaudis had a few days previous set out on an excursion up the rivers, and we might be disposed to think that he was actuated in so doing by a noble impulse, had we not, in his appearance off this port in the *Gassendi*, on Wednesday last, a convincing proof that delicacy of feeling is not a quality of which he can boast.

If there be any foreign diplomatists in Montevideo, besides Mess. Ouseley and Deffaudis, will they not at once demand their passports? Surely they cannot any longer dignify with the name of government, an usurpation which has so unceremoniously and wantonly trampled under foot every form, and set at nought every semblance of respect for law and constitutionality. However, act as they may, the event is too serious not to contribute very materially to hasten the impending crisis.

The *Alecto* steamer has proceeded up the Paraná, the *Gorgon* having come down to meet her. On passing the Tonelero they were saluted with a few shots from the flying artillery on shore; to which they replied with a useless expenditure of shell and ball.

GLORIOUS VICTORY!

Official confirmation was received yesterday of the complete defeat of the advanced guard of the Correntino-Paraguayan forces, consisting of 2,000 men, by that of the Argentine army under the immediate command of General Urquiza. Upwards of 300 killed were left upon the field; a great number of prisoners were taken, among the rest the Correntino General Juan Madariaga. Several of the defeated corps had voluntarily joined the ranks of the victors, and others had taken refuge in the Brazilian territory. Paz was retreating in the greatest disorder towards Paraguay.

In celebration of this important event the public demonstrations usual on such occasions were made last night. False peacemakers! rejoice in your work of "humanity."

Thermometer in the Mirador of the Commercial Room since our last:—

Saturday	74
Sunday	76
Monday	78
Tuesday	78
Wednesday	78
Thursday	78
Friday	77

Advertisements.

Mrs. Jane Traynor,

STRAW BONNET MAKER,

BEGS leave to acquaint her friends and the public in general that she still continues to clean Straw and Leghorn Bonnets at her residence Calle Tucuman, No 91.

Straw and Tuscan Bonnets cleaned and turned in the neatest manner, and all kind of fancy straws; also Gentlemen's Leghorn and Chili Hats on the most moderate terms.

Allowances in prices to Milliners.

f 6—4 p

Electro Metallurgy

APPLIED TO DENTISTRY.

MR. ROWLEY, from London, begs to inform the residents of this City, that he has brought to the most satisfactory conclusion a series of Metallurgical Experiments founded on the principles of the above *New Science.* The invaluable advantages arising from this new discovery, combined with the system which Mr. R. has practised with the greatest success for many years, will render the construction of artificial teeth much more perfect than heretofore.

Teeth constructed on the principles of the above new improved system, are held securely in their places, by the combined action of *atmospheric pressure* and *capillary attraction*, whereby springs are in most cases rendered unnecessary.

Persons however advanced in years, who have been disappointed in the use of artificial teeth, will find that this improved system will restore to them, all the functions of the natural teeth as regards mastication, articulation, duration, and beauty. Teeth thus constructed may be removed and replaced with the greatest facility.

Mr. R. has also constructed an instrument with which he can remove the caries or decayed parts of the teeth more effectually than by the method usually adopted, and which if applied in time will obviate in many cases the necessity of extraction, by inducing an enlargement of the bone in the crown of the tooth, which in early life possesses vitality sufficiently active for that purpose.

Those persons who may be disposed to take advantage of what is now offered, should apply without delay, as it is the intention of Mr. R. to proceed to England, in order to secure to himself his methods, by right of patent. Apply between the hours of 9 and 3.

No. 65, Calle 25 de Mayo.

3 tp

Notice.

THE firms of Briscoe, Twyford & Co., of this city, and Briscoe, Steward & Co, of Montevideo, are this day dissolved by agreement, so far as respects George Beley, but the business will still be carried on in both cities under the same firms by the continuing partners, and Mr. William Steward, who are hereby authorized to settle all accounts.

Buenos Ayres, December 31st, 1845.

William Briscoe & Son.
George Beley.
James Steward.
Charles H. Twyford.

Omnibus and Volantas,

FOR the THORNDIKE RESTAURANT, will leave the corner of Corrientes and Alameda Streets, at morning and evening on feast days. Families wishing to visit the Quinta, can have either of the vehicles to call at their residence, on any day required, by leaving written orders the day previous at the Quinta, or at 113, Piedad Street.

ENGLAND.

[From the *Morning Chronicle*, of Dec. 16, 1845.]

We are glad to see that the advocate in the *Times* of the outrageous proceedings of our agents and officers in the River Plate has, to use a vulgar expression, "drawn in his horns" considerably. The pretence of our being bound to prevent Oribe from getting into Montevideo is abandoned, and we are now told that he "was as good a President of the Banda Oriental as any one else." It seems reasonable to expect that the sequel to these admissions will in due time be, to ask why we should try to keep out this "good President" from a post for which he is so well qualified, and from which it was quite a mistake to suppose we were under any obligation to exclude him.

The wisdom of such an inquiry will appear from the most recent accounts from the seat of war. The inefficacy of the blockade, as respects the government of Buenos Ayres, and the harsh and cruel way in which it *tells* upon the thousands of the poorer classes of our fellow-countrymen there, are clearly and affectingly portrayed by some of our contemporaries. In the *Standard* of the 8th instant we read—"The blockade will not alter the decision of the Government and *people* of this country to resist *to the uttermost. The blockaders are absolutely making war on their own commerce.* THE ENGLISH POPULATION OF THE WORKING CLASSES, A SHORT TIME AGO SO PROSPEROUS, ARE REDUCED TO THE GREATEST DISTRESS." Even the *Times* itself is constrained to add its mite of evidence to the same purport:—"Rosas was quite prepared, it seems, for the result, and evinced no anxiety to be relieved from his unpleasant position," is the testimony rendered by that eccentric journal, on the 8th instant, to the folly of the measure it had been so long recommending.

The idea of *our* blockading a province which is crammed full of English merchants, English artisans and labourers, and English property, for the purpose of annoying a Government which we (falsely) assume to be so inimical to them, that, if it dare, it would eat them up, is so supremely ridiculous that it scarcely appears the act of a sane mind. "Rigorous" the blockade, no doubt, will be, according to *Gazette parlance;* but its rigor will operate in ruining those whom we ought to protect, and destroying that which we ought to preserve—in ruining British subjects, and destroying British property.

We have already on former occasions, in performance of our duty as journalists, been under the necessity of flatly contradicting numerous mistatements put forth by the writer in the *Times* relative to this subject. Though somewhat crest-fallen, he still returns to his unseemly vocation; and under the pretext of dilating upon "the advantages which the commerce of the world must hereafter derive from the *opening of the Plate to the flags of all nations,*" he wishes to lead people to believe that hitherto it has been *shut* to them. Now, what *is* the *truth?* Why, that it always *has* been open to the flags of the whole world (with exception of, at one time, the Spanish). This is so notorious, that the writer must have reckoned upon the grossest ignorance on the part of his readers when he hazarded the statement. It *is* closed *now* in great part to the flags of all nations. By *whom?* By *England!*

Nor is this the sole instance of the continued perverseness of this writer, or of his inveterate propensity to call things by their opposites. With him the destruction of British property is still "protection" to it—delivering it up to Garibaldi's condottieri is putting it out of "jeopardy"—the ruin of British subjects is one "of the duties of England"—and the perpetuating of war and desolation is "to put end to the quarrel, and to pacify the country." If he could but get the *sufferers* to *think* as he *writes*, they would be the happiest men alive. Their rotten merchandise would be heaps of gold—their plundered stores well garnished warehouses—their bankrupt debtors substantial citizens—their wasting paper money Great Western shares—and they themselves, instead of impoverished victims, railway kings. It is unfortunate for them that *their* imagination is inadequate to the emergency.

Perhaps in no instance in the annals of the world has misrepresentation been practised to a greater extent than throughout this affair. By this system Montevideo has been represented as the injured party, whereas she was the aggressor—Oribe as an usurper, instead of a legally elected President—his alliance with the Buenos Ayres Government as an attack on the independence of his country, instead of a natural counterpoise to the union of the French and disaffected Buenos Ayreans, by which he was ejected. By it, the large British stake spread over the vast Argentine Confederation, is set down as nought, and the importance of a beggarly out of the way province of 25,000 souls set up as far greater. By this same system Buenos Ayres has been falsely and wickedly painted as hostile to foreign commerce, and temporary interruptions to trade, induced by the war, brought in proof thereof, and Montevideo as falsely represented to be favourable to it. By it, the notorious fact has been kept out of sight, that Montevideo has been successively raising her duties on British manufactures, until, at last, the war found them at 35 per cent.; whereas in Buenos Ayres they have not been raised for many years, and are still only 19 per cent. By it, people have been artfully led to believe that England was charged with the care of the Banda Oriental, whereas her real trustees are Brazil and Buenos Ayres, whose office we are most unwarrantably usurping. Finally, by it we have been taught that the whole country was against Oribe, whereas it is all with him, (except the foreigners in that Babel—Montevideo,) and that our Government had only to say the word and all was settled; whereas to settle it is now acknowledged to be the work of years, and to require thousands of European troops.

We English have always prided ourselves vastly upon our love of fair play. If two boys were to set upon a third, get him down, and well pummel him, would any of us think of interposing, if this same third were to catch one of the others by himself, and give him a good thrashing? Or if he succeeded in recovering something the other had wrested from him, should we interfere to prevent? Yet, what we should never think of doing as individuals, we are doing in our collective capacity as a nation. France and Montevideo together had nearly overcome Buenos Ayres, but Lord Aberdeen then did not say a word—Rivera turned out Oribe, but he moved not a finger. The tables are now turned, and he is all fire.

The crowning monstrosity of all is, that we are now told "Oribe is as good a Prsident as any one else." Why, then, go to war to keep him out? In this war some two or three millions of pounds sterling of British property will be sacrificed, which will be so much in the hands of our antagonists to commence it with. Buenos Ayres, though weak for aggression, is strong for defence, particularly against a European power; and it will take many more millions than we like to name to bring such a war to a successful termination, if, indeed, it can be ever so brought. The subjection of the country by *infantry* is impossible, and who will recommend our sending a sufficient number of *cavalry* across the Atlantic with all that is necessary for their support? To the politicians of the red-tape school, a cut and dry dispatch, or a "screamer" in the *Times*, may appear almighty, but a different story will be heard from the people who *know the country.* Should the things go on, Buenos Ayres will be to us what Algiers is to France, with the disadvantage of being seventy *days* off instead of seventy *hours.* "Like causes produce like effects," and the exasperation of defeat and oppression will produce the same atrocities and the same disasters in both places.

Let the British public look to it in time, and interpose an effectual barrier against the deplorable effects of crafty selfishness and blind imbecility.

UNITED STATES.

Extracts from the President's Message.

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The terms of annexation which were offered by the United States having been accepted by Texas, the public faith of both parties is solemnly pledged to the compact of their union. Nothing remains to consummate the event, but the passage of an act by Congress to admit the State of Texas into the Union, upon an equal footing with the original States. Strong reasons exist why this should be done at an early period of the session. It will be observed that, by the constitution of Texas, the existing government is only continued temporarily till Congress can act; and that the third Monday of the present month is the day appointed for holding the first general election. On that day a governor, a lieutenant governor, and both branches of the legislature, will be chosen by the people. The President of Texas is required immediately after the receipt of official information that the new State has been admitted into our Union by Congress, to convene the legislature; and, upon its meeting, the existing government will be superseded, and the State government organized. Questions deeply interesting to Texas, in common with the other States; the extension of our revenue laws and judicial system over her people and territory, as well as measures of a local character, will claim the early attention of Congress; and, therefore, upon every principle of republican government, she ought to be represented in that body without unnecessary delay. I cannot too earnestly recommend prompt action on this important subject.

As soon as the act to admit Texas as a State shall be passed, the union of the two republics will be consummated by their own voluntary consent.

This accession to our territory has been a bloodless achievement. No arm of force has been raised to produce the result. The sword has had no part in the victory. We have not sought to extend our territorial possessions by conquest, or our republican institutions over a reluctant people. It was the deliberate homage of each people to the great principle of our federative union.

The jurisdiction of the United States, which at the formation of the federal constitution was bounded by the St. Mary's, on the Atlantic, has passed the Cape of Florida, and been peacefully extended to the Del Norte. In contemplating the grandeur of this event, it is not to be forgotten that the result was achieved in despite of the diplomatic interference of European monarchs. Even France—the country which had been our ancient ally—the country which has a common interest with us in maintaing the freedom of the seas—the country which, by the cession of Louisiana, first opened to us access to the Gulf of Mexico—the country with which we have been every year drawing more closely the bonds of successful commerce—most unexpectedly, and to our unfeigned regret, took part in an effort to prevent annexation, and to impose on Texas, as a condition of the recognition of her independence by Mexico, that she would never join herself to the United States. We may rejoice that the tranquil and pervading influence of the American principle of self-government was sufficient to defeat the purposes of British and French interference, and that the almost unanimous voice of the people of Texas has given to that interference a peaceful and a generous rebuke. From this example, European governments may learn how vain diplomatic arts and intrigues must ever prove upon this continent, against that system of self-government which seems natural to our soil, and which will ever resist foreign interference.

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My attention was early directed to the negotiation, which, on the fourth of March last, I found pending at Washington between the United States and Great Britain, on the subject of the Oregon territory. Three several attempts had been previously made to settle the questions in dispute between the two countries, by negotiation, upon the principle of compromise; but each had proved unsuccessful.

These negotiations took place at London, in the years 1818, 1824, and 1826; the two first under the administration of Mr. Monroe, and the last under that of Mr. Adams. The negotiation of 1818 having failed to accomplish its object, resulted in the convention of the twentieth of October of that year. By the third article of that convention, it was "agreed, that any country that may be claimed by either party on the northwest coast of America, westward of the Stony mountains, shall, together with its harbours, bays and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present convention, to the vessels, citizens and subjects of the two Powers; it being well understood that this agreement is not to be construed to the prejudice of any claim which either of the two high contracting parties may have to any part of the said country; nor shall it be taken to affect the claims of any other Power or State to any part of the said country; the only object of the high contracting parties in that respect being, to prevent disputes and differences among themselves."

The negotiation of 1824 was productive of no result, and the convention of 1828 was left unchanged

The negotiation of 1826 having also failed to effect an adjustment by compromise, resulted in the convention of August the sixth, 1827, by which it was agreed to continue in force, for an indefinite period, the provisions of the third article of the convention of the twentieth of October, 1818; and it was further provided, that "it shall be competent, however, to either of the contracting parties, in case either should think fit, at any time after the twentieth day of October, 1828, on giving due notice of twelve months to the other contracting party, to annul and abrogate this convention; and it shall, in such case, be accordingly entirely annulled and abrogated after the expiration of the said term of notice." In these attempts to adjust the controversy, the parallel of the 49th degree of north latitude had been offered by the United States to Great Britain, and in those of 1818 and 1826, with a further concession of the free navigation of the Columbia river

south of that latitude. The parallel of the forty-ninth degree, from the Rocky Mountains to its intersection with the northeasternmost branch of the Columbia, and thence down the channel of that river to the sea, had been offered by Great Britain, with an addition of a small detached territory north of the Columbia. Each of these propositions had been rejected by the parties respectively.

In Oct. 1843, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States in London was authorized to make a similar offer to those made in 1818 and 1826. Thus stood the question, when the negotiation was shortly afterwards transferred to Washington; and, on the twenty-third of August, 1844, was formerly opened, under the direction of my immediate predecessor. Like all the previous negotiat ons, it was based upon principles of "compromise;" and the avowed purpose of the parties was, "to treat of the respective claims of the two countries to the Oregon territory, with the view to establish a permanent boundary between them westward of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific ocean." Accordingly, on the twenty-sixth of August, 1844, the British Plenipotentiary offered to divide the Oregon territory by the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, from the Rocky Mountains to the point of its intersection with the north-eastern-most branch of the Columbia river, and thence down that river to the sea; leaving the free navigation of the river to be enjoyed in common by both parties—the country south of this line to belong to the United States, and that north of it to Great Britain. At the same time, he proposed, in addition, to yield to the United States a detached territory, north of the Columbia, extending along the Pacific and the Straits of Fuca, from Bulfinch's harbour inclusive, to Hood's canal, and to make free to the United States any port or ports south of latitude forty-nine degrees, which they might desire, either on the main, or on Quadra and Vancouver's island. With the exception of the free ports, this was the same offer which had been made by the British, and rejected by the American government in the negotiation of 1826. This proposition was properly rejected by the American Plenipotentiary on the day it was submitted. This was the only proposition of compromise offered by the British Plenipotentiary. The proposition on the part of Great Britain having been rejected, the British Plenipotentiary requested that a proposal should be made by the United States for "an equitable adjustment of the question."

When I came into office, I found this to be the state of the negotiation. Though entertaining the settled conviction, that the British pretensions of title could not be maintained to any portion of the Oregon territory upon any principle of public law recognised by nations, yet, in deference to what had been done by my predecessors, and specially in consideration that propositions of compromise had been thrice made by two preceding administrations, to adjust the question on the parallel of forty-nine degres, and in two of them yielding to Great Britain the free navigation of the Columbia, and that the pending negotiation had been commenced on the basis of compromise, I deemed it to be my duty not abruptly to break it off. In consideration, too, that under the conventions of 1818 and 1827, the citizens and subjects of the two Powers held a joint occupancy of the country, I was induced to make another effort to settle this long-pending controversy in the spirit of moderation which had given birth to the renewed discussion. A proposition was accordingly made, which was rejected by the British plenipotentiary who, without submitting any other proposition, suffered the negotiation on his part to drop, expressing his trust that the United States would offer what he saw fit to call "some further proposal for the settlement of the Oregon question, more consistent with fairness and equity, and with the reasonable expectations of the British government." The proposition thus offered and rejected repeated the offer of the parallel of forty-nine degrees of north latitude, which had been made by two preceding administrations, but without proposing to surrender to Great Britain, as they had done, the free navigation of the Columbia river. The right of any foreign Power to the free navigation of any of our rivers, through the heart of our country, was one which I was unwilling to concede. It also embraced a provision to make free to Great Britain any port or ports on the cap of Quadra and Vancouver's island, south of this parallel. Had this been a new question, coming under discussion for the first time, this proposition would not have been made. The extraordinary and wholly inadmissible demands of the British Government, and the rejection of the proposition made in deference alone to what had been done by my predecessors, and the implied obligation which their acts seemed to impose, afford satisfactory evidence, that no compromise which the United States ought to accept, can be effected. With this conviction, the proposition of compromise which had been made and rejected, was, by my direction, subsequently withdrawn, and our title to the whole Oregon territory asserted, and, as is believed, maintained by irrefragable facts and arguments.

The civilized world will see in these proceedings a spirit of liberal concession on the part of the United States; and this government will be relieved from all responsability which may follow the failure to settle the controversy.

All attempts at compromise having failed, it becomes the duty of Congress to consider what measures it may be proper to adopt for the security and protection of our citizens now inhabiting, or who may hereafter inhabit Oregon, and for the maintenance of our just title to that territory. In adopting measures for this purpose, care should be taken that nothing be done to violate the stipulations of the convention of 1827, which is still in force. The faith of treaties, in their letter and spirit, has ever been, and, I trust, will ever be, scrupulously observed by the United States. Under that convention, a year's notice is required to be given by either party to the other, before the joint occupancy shall terminate, and before either can rightfully assert or exercise exclusive jurisdiction over any portion of the territory. This notice it would, in my judgment, be proper to give; and I recommend that provision be made by law for giving it accordingly, and terminating, in this manner, the convention of the 6th of August, 1827.

It will become proper for Congress to determine what legislation they can, in the meantime, adopt without violating this convention. Beyond all question, the protection of our laws and our jurisdiction, civil and criminal, ought to be immediately extended over our citizens in Oregon. They have had just cause to complain of our long neglect in this particular, and have, in consequence, been compelled, for their own security and protection, to establish a provisional government for themselves. Strong in their allegiance and ardent in their attachment to the United States, they have been thus cast upon their own resources. They are anxious that our laws should be extended over them, and I recommend that this be done by Congress with as little delay as possible, in the full extent to which the British Parliament have proceeded in regard to British subjects in that territory, by their act of July the second, 1821, "for regulating the fur trade, and establishing a criminal and civil jurisdiction within certain parts of North America." By this act Great Britain extended her laws and jurisdiction, civil and criminal, over her subjects engaged in the fur trade in that territory. By it, the courts of the province of Upper Canada were empowered to take cognizance of causes civil and criminal. Justices of the peace and other judicial officers were authorized to be appointed in Oregon, with power to execute all processes issuing from the courts of that province, and to "sit and hold courts of record for the trial of criminal offences and misdemeanors," not made the subject of capital punishment, and also of civil cases, where the cause of action shall not "exceed in value the amount or sum of two hundred pounds."

Subsequent to the date of this act of Parliament, a grant was made from the "British crown" to the Hudson's Bay Company, of the exclusive trade with the Indian tribes in the Oregon territory, subject to a reservation that it shall not operate to the exclusion of the subjects of any foreign States who, under or by force of any convention for the time being, between us and such foreign States respectively, may be entitled to, and shall be engaged in, the said trade."

It is much to be regretted, that, while under this act British subjects have enjoyed the protection of British laws and British judicial tribunals throughout the whole of Oregon, American citizens, in the same territory, have enjoyed no such protection from their Government. At the same time, the result illustrates the character of our people and their institutions. In spite of this neglect, they have multiplied, and their number is rapidly increasing in that territory. They have made no appeal to arms, but have peaceably fortified themselves in their new homes, by the adoption of republican institutions for themselves; furnishing another example of the truth that self-government is inherent in the American breast, and must prevail. It is due to them that they should be embraced and protected by our laws.

It is deemed important that our laws regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes east of the Rocky mountains, should be extended to such tribes as dwell beyond them.

The increasing emigration to Oregon, and the care and protection which is due from the Government to its citizens in that distant region, make it our duty, as it is our interest, to cultivate amicable relations with the Indian tribes of that territory.—For this purpose I recommend that provision be made for establishing an Indian agency, and such sub-agencies as may be deemed necessary, beyond the Rocky Mountains.

For the protection of emigrants whilst on their way to Oregon, against the attacks of the Indian tribes occupying the country through which they pass, I recommend that a suitable number of stockades and block-house forts be erected along the usual route between our frontier settlements on the Missouri and the Rocky Mountains; an that an adequate force of mounted riflemen be raised to guard and protect them on their journey. The immediate adoption of these recommendations by Congress will not violate the provisions of the existing treaty. It will be doing nothing more for American citizens than British laws have long since done for British subjects in the same territory.

It requires several months to perform the voyage by sea from the Atlantic States to Oregon; and although we have a large number of whale ships in the Pacific, but few of them afford an opportunity of interchanging intelligence, without great delay, between our settlements in that distant region and the United States. An overland mail is believed to be entirely practicable; and the importance of establishing such a mail, at least once a month, is submitted to the favourable consideration of Congress.

It is submitted to the wisdom of Congress to determine whether, at their present session, and until after the expiration of the year's notice, any other measure may be adopted, consistently wlth the convention of 1827, for the security of our rights, and the government and protection of our citizens in Oregon. That it will ultimately be wise and proper to make liberal grants of land to the patriotic pioneers who, amidst privations and dangers, lead the way through savage tribes inhabiting the vast wilderness intervening between our frontier settlements and Oregon, and who cultivate, and are ever ready to defend the soil, I am fully satisfied. To doubt whether they will obtain such grants as soon as the convention between the United States and Great Britain shall have ceased to exist, would be to doubt the justice of Congress; but, pending the year's notice, it is worthy of consideration whether a stipulation to this effect may be made, consistently with the spirit of that convention.

The recommendations which I have made, as to the best manner of securing our rights in Oregon, are submitted to Congress with great deference.—Should they, in their wisdom, devise any other mode better calculated to accomplish the same object, it shall meet with my hearty concurrence.

At the end of the year's notice, should Congress think it proper to make provision for giving that notice, we shall have reached a period when the national rights in Oregon must either be abandoned or firmly maintained. That they cannot be abandoned without a sacrifice of both national honor and interest, is too clear to admit of doubt.

Oregon is a part of the North American continent, to which it is confidently affirmed, the title of the United States is the best now in existence. For the grounds on which that title rests, I refer you to the correspondence of the late and present Secretary of State with the British plenipotentiary during the negotiation. The British proposition of compromise, which would make the Columbia the line south of forty-nine degrees, with a trifling addition of detached territory to the United States, north of that river. and would leave ou the British side two-thirds of the whole Oregon territory, including the free navigation of the Columbia and all the valuable harbors on the Pacific, can never, for a moment, be entertained by the United States, without an abandonment of their just and clear territorial rights, their own self-respect, and the national honor. For the information of Congress, I communicate herewith the correspondence which took place between the two goverments during the late negotiation.

The rapid extension of our settlements over our territories heretofore unoccupied; the addition of new States to our confederacy; the expansion of free principles, and our rising greatness as a nation, are attracting the attention of the Powers of Europe; and lately the doctrine has been broached in some of them, of a "balance of power" on this continent, to check our advancement. The United States, sincerely desirous of preserving relations of good understanding with all nations, cannot in silence permit any European interference on the North American continent, and should any such interference be attempted, will be ready to resist it at any and all hazards.

It is well known to the American people and to all nations, that this government has never interfered with the relations subsisting between other governments. We have never made ourselves par-

ties to their wars or their alliances; we have not sought their territories by conquest; we have not mingled with parties in their domestic struggles; and believing our own form of government to be the best, we have never attempted to propogate it by intrigues, by diplomacy, or by force. We may claim on this continent a like exemption from European interference. The nations of America are equally sovereign and independent with those of Europe. They possess the same rights, independent of all foreign interruption, to make war, to conclude peace, and to regulate their internal affairs. The people of the United States cannot, therefore, view with indifference attempts of European powers to interfere with the independent action of the nations on this continent. The American system of government is entirely different from that of Europe. Jealousy among the different sovereigns of Europe, lest any one of them might become too powerful for the rest, has caused them anxiously to desire the establishment of what they term the "balance of power." It cannot be permitted to have any application on the North American continent, and especially to the United States. We must ever maintain the principle, that the people of this continent alone have the right to decide their own destiny. Should any portion of them, constituting an independent state, propose to unite themselves with our confederacy, this will be a question for them and us to determine, without any foreign interposition.—We can never consent that European Powers shall interfere to prevent such a union, because it might disturb the "balance of power" which they may desire to maintain upon this continent. Near a quarter of a century ago, the principle was distinctly announced to the world in the annual message of one of my predecessors, that "the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power." This principle will apply, with greatly increased force, should any European power attempt to establish a new colony in North America. In the existing circumstances of the world, the present is deemed a proper occasion to reiterate and reaffirm the principle avowed by Mr. Monroe, and to state my cordial concurrence in its wisdom and sound policy. The reassertion of this principle, especially in reference to North America, is at this day but the promulgation of a policy which no European power should cherish the disposition to resist. Existing rights of every European nation should be respected; but it is due alike to our safety and our interests, that the efficient protection of our laws should be extended over our whole territorial limits, and that it should be distinctly announced to the world as our settled policy, that no future European colony or dominion shall, with our consent, be planted or established on any part of the North American continent.

* * * * * * * *

Unfortunately, differences continue to exist among some of the nations of South America, which, following our example, have established their independence, while in others internal dissensions prevail. It is natural that our sympathies should be warmly enlisted for their welfare; that we should desire that all controversies between them should be amicably adjusted, and their governments administered in a manner to protect the rights, and promote the prosperity of their people. It is contrary, however, to our settled policy, to interfere in their controversies, whether external or internal.

I have thus adverted to all the subjects connected with our foreign relations, to which I deem it necessary to call your attention. Our policy is not only peace with all, but good will towards all the Powers of the earth. While we are just to all, we require that all shall be just to us. Excepting the differences with Mexico and Great Britain, our relations with all civilized nations are of the most satisfactory character. It is hoped that in this enlightened age these differences may be amicably adjusted.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

February 14.—Wind S. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

February 15.—Wind W. S. W.—at noon changed to N.

No arrivals or sailings.

February 16.—Wind S. S. E.—at noon changed to N. N. E.

Arrived, H. B. M. ship Melampus, 42 guns, Capt. John Norman Campbell, from Colonia.

Sailed, H. B. M. ship Satellite, 24 guns, Capt. Robert Hibbert Bartholomew Rowley, apparently for Colonia.

February 17.—Wind E. N. E.

Arrived, Brazilian schooner of war Angelita, Capt. Juan da Silva Blanco, from Montevideo 15th inst.

Passengers.—Monsieur Jean Doufourg, and 24 others.

Sailed, United States brig of war Bainbridge, 10 guns, Capt. Lawrence Pennington, for Montevideo.

Passengers.—Messrs. Joseph Mora Moss and John Eastman.

February 18.—Wind E.

Arrived, French steam ship Gassendi, from La Vuelta de Obligado (Paranà River).

H. B. M. schooner (tender) Vigilant, supposed from Montevideo.

Sailed, during the night, French steam ship Gassendi.

February 19.—Wind N. E., in the afternoon changed to S. E., fresh.

Sailed, H. B. M. schooner (tender) Vigilant, in the direction for Colonia.

During the night, Brazillan schooner of war Angelita, Captain Juan da Silva Blanco, for Montevideo.

Passenger—Mr. Patrick McLean.

February 20.—Wind E. N. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

Letters from Montevideo state that twenty two vessels engaged in the guano trade had been wrecked on the coast of Patagonia, and that the British brigs *Bride* and *Thomas Leach* were amongst the number.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

February 9.

Sardinian barque Romulo, Badaraco, from Genoa 11th December.

February 10.

British barque Ann Best, James Mitchell, from Cadiz 21st December.

Do. brig Ireland, George Morton, from Cadiz 14th Decemcer.

February 11.

British barque Argentina, Trotter, from Liverpool 18th December.

February 12.

French barque Zelima, Le Roux, from Bourdeaux 13th December.

Prussian brig Memphis, Emann, from Maldonado 12th inst., in ballast.

February 13.

Sardinian schooner Venus, Beniti, from Rio Janeiro 30th January.

French brig Lisbonnais, from the coast of Patagonia 6th inst., in ballast.

Sardinian brig of war Diano, from Rio Janeiro.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres by the combined Anglo-French squadron.

Feb. 18.—Arrived a launch from the eastward.

No other movements worthy of notice have occurred this week.

This day (21st inst.) completes the 147th day of the blockade.

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Ship Melampus, 42 guns, Captain John Norman Campbell.
Brig Racer, 16 guns, Captain Archibald Reed.

FRENCH—Schooner Catalina.

Schooner late 9th July, 1 gun.
SARDINIAN—Schnr. Ninfa del Plata, Capt. Dequivinet.

BRAZILIAN—Corvette 2 de Julio, 24 guns, Captain Parker, bearing the flag of Commodore Ferreira de Oliveira.
Corvette Union, 18 guns, Capt. Francisco Manuel Barrozo

Advertisements.

Sale by Auction,

BY IBARRA & MACOME,

AT the House of Messrs. Anderson, Weller & Co., No. 12 University Street, on Wednesday, 25th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely, will be sold by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, in order to finish several invoices, London Bottled Ale and Porter, in casks, of the best quality and approved manufacture, also superior Devonshire Cider, and different other articles which will be seen at the time of Sale.

John Trilla

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and the Public, for the liberal support he has experienced since he commenced business, and begs most respectfully to inform them that he has now on hand a most superior stock of Wines and Spirits, also Barclay, Perkins & Co's. Bottled Porter, English and Scotch Ales, &c. &c., which he offers on the most reasonable terms.

N. B.—Dinners &c. &c., prepared as usual on the shortest notice.

Coffee House de la Bien Venida,
Barraca Road, Feb. 18, 1846. f 18—4

Pegged Boots, Shoes, and Brogans.

THE Subscribers respectfully advise the public that they have established, on the most approved method, a manufacture of the abovementioned articles; they have secured experienced workmen, and use only the best materials. The public is requested to call and examine the stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, which are fresh, and will be sold to suit purchasers, at prices lower than they have ever been introduced for from abroad. A liberal discount will be made to persons purchasing lots to sell retail.

THOMAS WIRE & CO.,
113, Piedad Street.

BIRTH.

On the 5th inst., the lady of *Mr. Nelson Hartwig*, of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. William Brown, *Mr. David Livingston*, native of Scotland, to *Miss Isabella Mills*, of this city.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Brown, *Mr. William Suthoron*, Saddler, to *Miss Jane Sangster*, eldest daughter of Mr. John Abbott, natives of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Barton Lodge, in the Episcopal Chapel, *Mr. George A. Temperley* to *Miss Charlotte*, third daughter of Mr. George Knight, of this city.

PRICES CURRENT.

	$		$	
Doubloons, Spanish	390	á	395	each
Do Patriot	389	á	391	do.
Plata, macuquina	19	á	19½	do for one
Dollars, Spanish	22	á	23	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones	21½	á	22	do.
Six per cent. Stock	76	á		do. per cent
Exchange on England	2	á	2 1/16 d.	
Do. France	23	á	24	cent. per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro	3			per ct. premium
Do. Montevideo	2			do.
Do. United States	19	á	20	
Hides, Ox, for Engld & Germy	48	á	50	per pesada.
Do. France	42	á	46	do.
Do. North America	40	á	42	do.
Do. Spain	45	á	48	do
Do. salted	withoutprice			do.
Do. Horse	20	á	22	do. each
Calf skins	45	á	46	per pesada
Sheep skins, common	27	á	30	per dozen
Do. fine	36	á	37	do.
Deer skins	withoutprice			do.
Goat skins	do.			do.
Nutria skins	3½	á	4	dol. per lb
Chinchilli skins	no price.			dol. per dozen.
Horse hair, short	42	á	45	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed	46	á	53	do.
Do. long	100	á	130	do.
Wool, common, washed	23	á	26	do
Do. picked	withoutprice			do.
Do. shorn from skins	do			do.
Do. mestiza, dirty	15	á	35	do
Tallow, pure	withoutprice			do.
Do. raw	15	á	17	do.
Do. with grease	withoutprice			do.
Jerked beef	do.			per quintal.
Horns, mixed	100	á	150	per thousand
Do. Ox	300	á	400	do.
Shin bones	withoutprice			do.
Hide cuttings	8	á	10	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white	withoutprice			per lb.
Do. black	9	á	10	do.
Salted tongues	8	á	9	per dozen
Salt, on board	none.			per fanega.
Discount	1½	á	3½	per cent. month.

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 400 dollars
The lowest price 385 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2 1-16. The lowest do. 2d.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.